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The Canadian Commonwealth. By AGNES LAUT. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 334. \$1.50.

"A democratized edition of a Greater Britain Overseas" is the goal of Canada's destiny. To compel assent to this assertion the author discusses vital Canadian problems, such as immigration, defense, government, the significance of the Panama Canal, and the development of natural resources. Though the present state of Canadian politics and Canadian party government is certainly too rosily depicted in this book, it is, without doubt, no mistake to predict a great future growth for the young nation.

The conduct of the nations involved in the present war stimulates much speculation as to national policy. The author points out that in the past Canada has relied too exclusively on individual initiative and wealth of natural resources, and that the evidence of the present hour points definitely to the great value of state action in the development of native energies and the promotion of national efficiency. Whether Canada requires extensive state interference is questionable; but scarcely a person will hesitate to agree with the author that the Dominion needs more government initiative in the way of conservation and the establishment of more public works.

The book is not politically or economically profound, but it presents the problem in a non-academic style which, though at times bombastic, is nevertheless stimulating in its raciness, and hope-bringing to a nation in the toils of anxiety and suffering.

The Normal Life. By EDWARD T. DEVINE. New York: Survey Associates, 1915. 12mo, pp. 233. \$1.00.

The author has given here a vigorous twentieth-century philosophy of life, at once idealistic and practical. His method of approach is best given in his own words when he states the object to be one of seeing "some old problems in a new light, taking for the background the normal individual life, and, following it through from beginning to end, trying to determine what are the social conditions essential to each state in securing it." The normal life is not a long-drawn-out existence, nor yet an impossibly idealistic state, but that complete experience possible for each one of us in realizing the best in life.

Dr. Devine has not passed by as non-existent the pathological conditions of society; these he has met squarely, not by making an issue of them, but by showing their incongruity in the normal life. There is no place in the picture for neglected orphans, child workers, ignorant and inefficient men and women; for drunkenness, vice, or habitual crime; for premature old age or early death. Dr. Devine tells why and how they are not necessary.

The treatment at times is brief, especially in arguments for economic reforms, but the terms are broad and suggestive rather than detailed. The